CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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MONTGOMERY SOCIAL ROOM

Great Promisers

THE devil is a great promiser. The whole world for a single recognition of his right to authority. One cannot help but wonder what the world would have been today if Jesus had foolishly compromised because of trusting this promise. One thing is certain it would have been further from a real knowledge of God, from the reign of reason and voluntary righteousness, and from the era of peace and plenty than it is today.

He could not have made good his promise if he had so desired, and he would not in any moral, and spiritual sense if he could. It was just a great bluff.

And the devil taketh Him up into a high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and said all this will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me. Matt. 4;8;9.

We do not charge the devil with inspiring all the profuse promises of Mrs. Sabin, Henry Curran, John J. Raskob, Jowett Shouse and all of their alcoholic allies when they assured the American people that if they would only repeal the Eighteenth Amendment revenue would flow like water, law and order would be restored and sustained, true temperance would take the place of the horrible orgies of prohibition days, youth would be protected from temptation, the highways would be made safe because the savage enforcement agent would be removed, the speakeasy would be replaced by the restaurant and the beer parlor, the horrid saloon would never again be permitted, the poison liquor of the prohibition era would be changed into the good wholesome stuff made under government inspection, joy would abound everywhere because the conscience of the drinkers would not be corrupted by illicit purchase, and above all the infamous, cruel, inhuman, diabolical bootlegger would be put out of business for the want of patronage.

In vain the moral and spiritual leaders warned against "the Greeks bearing gifts", and quoted the old proverb

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

The nation seemed more thoroughly hypnotized than the children of Hamlin by the Pied Piper. They turned their backs on their school teachers, their clergy, their economists, their statesmen who warned them that they never could drink their way back to prosperity nor waste their way to plenty. They flouted the ethics of the Bible and scorned the experience of the past and blindly followed these great promisers and when the crisis came allowed 25% of the electorate to destroy the moral-social-political achievement of a century.

And what did we get? The diametrical opposite of all that was promised. The alcoholics could never have fulfilled these promises had they so desired. They never intended to do so. They got what they wanted and the promises can go hang with the fools that swallowed them, so far as they are concerned.

Perhaps it needed this debacle of Prohibition and its aftermath to teach the American people the danger and degradation of listening to the prophets of the age old "King of Exploiters," and make them

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Since Repeal Death Rides the Highways

On the week of August 19th "The Old Observer" in a broadcast over 56 leading radio stations, discussed liquor and auto driving. The program entitled, "Just a Couple of Highballs", was sponsored by the National Safety Council. After a graphic recital of a number of fatal accidents caused by drinking drivers The Old Observer said:

"Now friends, I'm not a crank over this drinkin' business . . . . . But I've seen too much of this lately and its gettin' worse instead of better . . . . . You will be surprised to know that in most of the cities of this country during the first part of this year drunken drivin' arrests increased an average of 40 to 50 per cent . . . . If you want to drive don't drink. And if you want to drink don't drive."

The Old Observer called in Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association "to tell the folks about the medical aspects of mixin' drinkin' and drivin'." Dr. Fishbein, a nationally known writer and lecturer on medical subjects, is one of the foremost medical authorities of the country.

Dr. Fishbein: "Most traffic accidents happen because drivers do not react quickly to what they see or hear, or decide to take a chance. Alcohol dulls the memory, slows the reaction time and weakens the judgment. Ordinarily we react in about one-fifth of a second to what we see or hear. That is our reaction time. With alcohol in control of our minds the reaction is slowed down to two-fifths of a second. Suppose you are going 60 miles an hour which is much too fast. You are traveling 88 feet per second. If you lose two-fifths of a second in deciding what to do you will go 35 feet before you do anything. A lot of things can happen in that distance. In an emergency one-fifth of a second means the difference between crippling or death and safety. The motorist who is usually careful will, after he has had a little alcohol, do things that otherwise he would never attempt. He will try to race a train, turn a corner at high speed, or pass another car on top of a hill. A man is not sober because he can walk and talk. Scientific experiments show a measurable loss of efficiency and judgment even when small amounts of alcohol are accumulated in the body. The unmistakable place of alcohol in causing motor vehicle accidents is demonstrated in the tremendous week-end peak of accidents due to drinking. Alcohol starts at the top of the mind and hits the judgment first. If ever a man needs judgment it is when he is driving a motor car. That is why sobriety is a first law of safe driving."

The Troy Times, New York
March 29, 1934.

Fourteen witnesses told the grim story of the triple tragedy at Schaghticoke, New York, when a lumber laden truck collided with an automobile and then plunged 45 feet through the guardrails onto a passing freight train, at an inquest conducted yesterday afternoon in the town hall.

Mrs. Ida Douglass, her son, Malcolm Douglass, and his chum, Frank Gutbrodt, were the victims of the accident. Mrs. Douglass' husband, Chauncey K. Douglass, driver of the truck in which they were riding, and his two daughters, escaped death.

It was testified that Vallee, the driver of the automobile, and Samuel Skau and his son, Charles Skau, passengers in the sedan had been drinking previous to the time of the accident.

"Did Vallee appear intoxicated?"

"I wouldn't say he was but he had some in him."

"Was he wobbly?"

"Yes."

"Was he able to stand upon his feet?"

"Yes, but he was staggering around a little."

New York Herald
Aug. 27th, 1934.

A motorist said to have been a coast guard man who had been drinking, drove through a group of fifteen or twenty persons at noon yesterday on Midland Avenue, Grant City, Staten Island. Seven were injured, three having skull fractures. The driver did not stop. He was Paul Koenst, 25 years old, attached to the Coast Guard Patrol Boat 215 at Base 2. Arrested and locked up "on charges of assault, driving while intoxicated and leaving the scene of an accident without making a report." Thomas Waldron, 28 years old, Louis Larsen, 25, and Leo De Rossa, 25, all suffered skull fractures; Anna Martia, 28, fracture of right arm and left leg; William Donnell, 16, fracture of right arm; Walter Casley, 32, fracture of left leg and John Richards, 32, fracture of right leg, were all taken to Staten Island Hospital.

The injured were a group who had collected about an auto which had broken down watching its driver make repairs.

Miami Herald
Feb. 3, 1934.

Marshall B. Norris and his three sons Harry, 4; Marshall B. Jr., 7; and William 8, were walking in the grass on the side of N. W. 26th St. near Tenth Ave. on their way home from a barber shop yesterday afternoon. The three boys had had their hair trimmed. A truck came careening toward them. The father seized William and dragged him to safety in a ditch. The truck struck Harry, killing him, and Marshall mortally wounding him. Three blocks away a motorist succeeded in stopping the truck. When the driver, Raymond R. Powell, was arrested by the police and told he had killed a boy he said, "I don't give a damn. If I have done anything I'll pay for it." Police charge Powell was drunk and staggered into headquarters.

In Criminal Court Powell pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced by Judge E. C. Collins to 30 years in the state prison.

New York Herald Tribune
June 15, 1934.

Vernon B. Shelters, salesman for the Newark office of the Packard Motor Company was released this afternoon on charge of manslaughter in the death of Miss Eleanor M. Coleman, one of the company's stenographers, who was killed on an automobile ride with him on Tuesday night. Detectives obtained statement from the automobile salesman that he and the woman had drunk considerable whiskey before and during Tuesday night.

Shelters, married, the father of three children, said he drove Miss Coleman home from work on Tuesday evening because it was raining. A friend of Miss Coleman's went with them. Before she alighted at a beauty shop each of them had taken two drinks from a quart bottle of rye whiskey which Shelters had in the car. Then Shelters and Miss Coleman had another drink. "That was awfully good rye. I'd like to have another drink," Miss Coleman said. On her invitation Shelters returned at 8 o'clock and they drove to the home of Harry Rudolph where they drank rye from 10:15 until 11 P.M. Then they went to visit Hans Kohler but found he had moved. The tenant, however,

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Where Do We Go From Here?

William Parsons, D.D.

Before answering that question we must ask and answer another namely, Where is here? So far as liquor conditions are concerned in half of the nation we are about where we were 100 years ago. We have been beaten by General Indifference, the World's Organized liquor traffic and 25% of the voters of the United States. We are disorganized, many of our church divisions are disbanded, our literature is largely obsolete, our methods discredited, the organization which took leadership is rapidly disintegrating because the pulpits are closed to it, and the political drys are on the band wagon with the wets of every degree of humidity.

First, We dry workers need to refresh ourselves as Elijah did on the food God has given us in the Scriptures, and take some deep draughts from the great inspirational literature of the past, such as Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Wendell Phillips, Wooley and Gough. Then we must bring ourselves to realize that after all prohibition is but one fighting point on the far flung battle line between Christ and the World forces described in Revelation 13. And that a temporary defeat at one point does not mean the breaking of Immanuel's line, but it does point to the duty of retaking that point and the rebuilding of the fortifications destroyed in the skirmish.

Second, We ought to learn three lessons from this set back.

1. We centered our fire on the wrong objective, namely the saloon. The name of the leading organization tells that story. We ought to have concentrated upon beverage alcohol. Now with the nonchalant assurance of the enemy that the saloon shall never come back we have the legalized liquor traffic in more insidious and dangerous forms than ever. When we begin again let it be to prohibit beverage alcohol.

2. We ought to learn the enemies' technique in propaganda, except in lying. The truth is enough for us. When they really began their counter attack they said little as to their ultimate objectives. They began to cultivate a loathing hatred of the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition created by that. They said little about the state brands. They took up one point of attack after another in succession and concentrated on that for months and then forgot it. First it was the cruelty of enforcement officers and the multitude of murders for which enforcement was responsible. Then it was the tyrannical invasion of homes in search and seizure. Then it was the injury to the Constitution and the law by the Amendment's presence there. Next came the argument of Rome that prohibition is immoral in principle, then the corruption of youth, next the horrible bootleggers and speakeasies and last of all the utter impossibility of enforcement. After a four year barrage of this poison gas, with the collusion of both national parties they launched the campaign for repeal and rushed it ruthlessly to its conclusion in the midst of a depression. We can and must learn this art, and before we even think of another amendment teach the people the truth about the liquor traffic, the crowd that is back of it, all their allies and wait an opportune time to enact another amendment.

3. We must realize that constitutional prohibition cannot sustain itself. The Nineteenth Amendment can and will, because it needs little supporting legislation or organized machinery. But the Eighteenth needed adequate supporting law, enforcement machinery, public sentiment and a political party pledged to it by principle. It had only public sentiment, and that oozed away under the avalanche of propaganda and the weight of the depression. When we regain the constitutional position we should see to it that it has all four of these cornerstones in its foundation.

Third. We should undertake and maintain a three lined educational program or campaign.

1. Teach the truth about alcohol in the human body, the effects of the habit of drinking it upon industry and society, the effects of the organized traffic upon every sphere of organized life.

2. We should recreate the Biblical foundations for our ethical attacks upon the habit and the traffic, so that the people will really understand that prohibition is the only honest application of Biblical ethics to this problem. This is the only way to get the Protestant conscience back of the movement again.

3. We must teach Who's Who in this war. One trouble in the past has been that the Protestant forces back of prohibition, have refused to visualize two great divisions of the alcoholic army. One is the World Organization the other is the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. We can never defeat an enemy if we refuse to envisage them or shoot at them.

Fourth. We should set up eight distinctive and immediate objectives.

1. To revive and reorganize the church Temperance departments. Most of them have fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude during the prohibition era. They should be revived and supported generously.

2. We should develop a younger leadership. That was one concerted effort of the forces about forty years ago. That leadership is old now and needs replacing by men and women in the twenties and thirties.

3. We should revive again the method of pledge signing. There is power in it. It should be a pledge that rules out all alcoholic liquors and binds the signer to work for the final prohibition of the traffc.

4. We should take up again most vigorously the Local Option method. Begin at the largest practicable units of government keeping in mind the facts that, the fewer the places of sale the less the temptation; every time the saloons of a district are closed a big hole is made in the profits of the trade and that these campaigns are the greatest educators the drys have at their command.

5. We must work to wipe out the legislative distinction between fermented and distilled liquor. This was practically unknown until Roosevelt established it in the national "beer law". It is a tremendous advantage to the wet forces. There is little physiological difference, customs and habits considered; there is less social, economic or political. The distinction in law was made as a strategic move and it should be destroyed as a piece of counter strategy.

6. We should organize a system of finance to support speakers, provide literature, pay for newspaper space and time on the air. We cannot thumb our way back to success.

7. We should conduct a campaign for law enforcement of every variety. Make the wets take the lead so far as regulative laws are concerned. Let them break their heads on the speakeasy and the bootlegger. But on all Local Option Laws and all other criminal laws hit and hit hard. In this we should denounce as traitors every Corey Ford and retire every political grafter and keep it up until it becomes a national trait to obey and enforce law as it is in Canada. (*Con. on page 7*)

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A GOOD DEED

An outstanding Christian business man of the North West who appreciates the value of the Christian Sabbath, the peril we face of losing it and the necessity of Sabbath education from pulpit, platform and classroom, if the Sabbath is to be saved has just ordered 300 copies of the Association's recently published Manual on the Sabbath, "The Day," to be sent with his compliments to Christian leaders. A foreword from the donor is being inserted in each copy of the book. We thank him for this good deed. Will not others who love the Sabbath do likewise? What more effective way of saving the Sabbath cause than by the judicious distribution of this up-to-date book packed with facts and arguments on this subject.

JOIN THE CRUSADE

The purification of the cinema is an outstanding moral issue of today. No single agency is doing as much to bread down moral standards, religious beliefs and the purity of millions of American youth as present day motion pictures.

In its Legion of Decency campaign the Catholic Church is taking the lead in a nation-wide crusade to clean up the movies. Already they have secured some millions of signers to the pledge to remain away from all movies adversive to Christian morality. Jewish leaders have joined in the crusade. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is submitting a program of action for Protestants. It includes securing signatures to a pledge similar to the Catholic pledge and the discussion of this subject by all Protestant pastors on the third Sabbath of October.

We urge all our readers to join in this crusade. To furnish pastors and others who wish to speak and assist in the crusade The National Reform Association is preparing an extended leaflet containing factual material on every side of this subject and outlining a practical and comprehensive program for joining in the crusade. Send ten cents for copy of the same.

THE DECENCY CAMPAIGN

Under this heading an article appears in the July 21st, 1934 issue of the Motion Picture Herald, a leading trade magazine of the motion picture industry, by its editor Martin Quigley. We quote from this article to show that from within the industry there is recognition of the justice of the crusade against the movies.

"When in recent weeks the current campaign of protest on motion pictures became discernible in the huge proportions it had assumed, the motion picture industry found itself at the bar of public opinion, confronted with the severest test it has encountered in its whole history.

"That such a test should finally have arrived was a matter of very little surprise to many persons in the industry, including the writer, who during many years and on innumerable occasions in these columns has called attention to the gathering of the storm clouds. The warnings from this and many other sources, inside and outside the industry, were largely disregarded. Hollywood continued to make some pictures which were violently at conflict with the requirements of mass entertainment and—what was considerably worse—to include in many otherwise wholesome films sequences and bits of dialogue which reeked with vulgarity and obscenity.

"Many persons in the production branch of the industry proved, virtually to the satisfaction of everyone except themselves, that they had fallen distinctly out of step with the march of public opinion. An increasingly larger proportion of the product became out of tune with the thoughts, tastes and habits of the American public. Exhibitors everywhere, through their intimate contact with the general public, reported an increasing resentment. The industry's income suffered and except for the tremendous attraction of the motion picture which had long since been the public favorite amusement, it would have suffered a great deal more. Private protest was rampant. Finally a vast public protest, through the Legion of Decency campaign became both distinctly audible and distinctly articulate. The rising tide of resentment against invasions of American morality had found effective expression. Catholic organization and unity had given voice to a national reaction. The wonder is not that this public protest finally arrived, but rather that it did not arrive sooner."

HOW CLEAN UP THE MOVIES

Space permits only a bare outline of the program.

It can not be done by the policy of "self regulation" which the industry has strenuously contended for for the past twenty years. It has insisted on the right to run its own business and fought all kinds of governmental legislation or control. Under this policy the industry has failed to improve morally. It has demonstrated its inability to clean up itself.

Neither can it be done by the policy of having good people such as women's clubs advertise the good pictures and "keep silent" about the bad pictures. The industry takes care of advertising the latter thus profiting both from the good and the bad.

The boycott campaign can be very effective. It strikes the industry at its one vulnerable point—box office receipts. It is justified and should be followed through. The churches have an opportunity to demonstrate their power on a great moral issue. But the boycott alone can not accomplish a complete and lasting reformation. For this the education of the people in reference to motion pictures is essential. There is much ignorance here. They need to be informed regarding the effects of screen pictures upon those who see them, especially upon boys and girls. They need to know about the present output of pictures, those that are good and those that are bad, especially of those shown in their neighborhood theater. They also need to know about the motion picture business, a highly monopolized and commercialized business dominated by a few movie lords chiefly responsible for the moral delinquencies of the movies.

How there can be a clean up in motion pictures without a clean up in the lives of those who produce them we can not see. The Hollywood fountain must be cleansed before a stream of clean pictures can issue from it.

The system of block booking and blind selling by which the local exhibitor is compelled to contract for all pictures in block, taking the bad as well as the good and even before the pictures are produced must be stopped by federal legislation. The above methods should be supplemented by efforts to secure federal supervision and control of the industry at the source of production of the pictures.

We believe the crusade for clean movies to be so vitally important that

we are preparing an extended leaflet on this subject not only giving the above program in full but also including a large body of factual material on practically every phase of this subject for the use of pastors and others who desire to speak or otherwise participate in the crusade. For copy send ten cents to our address, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOVIES STRIKE AT NEWSPAPERS

Filmdom is striking back at the "holier than thou" attitude of many of the daily newspapers of the country in joining in the nation-wide condemnation by the churches of the moral delinquencies of the movies and for the undue publicity which they have been giving the risque side of moviedom. The Motion Picture Herald, a leading trade magazine of the industry, in its issue of August 18 contains an editorial criticizing "that great and righteous family newspaper, the Chicago Daily News" for a weekly rotogravure section it is now running entitled "Hollywood Unmasked." The editor takes the newspaper to task for "the army of newspaper and fan magazine thrill-hawks who hover about the Brown Derbys and the dressing rooms" of Hollywood. He retaliates by quoting from an editorial on "Movies and Newspapers" which recently appeared in various Scripps-Howard papers:

"American newspapers have seldom gagged at or refused any of the sexy come-on type of advertising put out by the movies. They have published reams of slush relative to the love life of Hollywood. There has been little sustained newspaper protest against exploitation of sex perversion and deifying of crooks. Now that the forces mobolized by the churches have risen in protest, certain elements of the press are showing a distinct tendency toward self-absolution and recently acquired sanctimony. It will behoove newspapers not to squawk too noisily about the mote in the movies' eye and forget the beam in their own."

Great Promisers

(Continued from page 1)

realize that they have placed themselves under the curse of the Almighty who through his prophets has declared

"Woe unto him that buildeth a town with blood
And establisheth a city by iniquity.
Woe unto him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house
And calleth good evil and evil good.
Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees
And him that giveth his neighbor drink,
Woe unto them that justify the wicked for a reward
And are wise in their own eyes and prudent in their own sight."

It will not mitigate that curse for them to plead that a banker's wife, a professional propagandist, a great capitalist, a chamberlain of the Vatican and the President of the United States deceived them. Nothing but repentant rebuilding of what the people themselves allowed to be destroyed will ever turn aside these curses from the nation. W. P.

Do Good or Bad Pictures Pay?

Picture	Rental	Rel. Year
The Singing Fool	$5,000,000	1928
Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse	4,500,000	1921
Ben Hur	4,000,000	1926
The Big Parade	3,500,000	1925
Birth of a Nation	3,500,000	1915
Calvacade	3,500,000	1933
The Covered Wagon	3,500,000	1923
The Jazz Singer	3,500,000	1927
Sunny Side Up	3,300,000	1929
Broadway Melody	3,000,000	1929
The Cock-Eyed World	2,700,000	1929
The Freshman	2,600,000	1925
The Gold Rush	2,500,000	1925
The Kid	2,500,000	1920
The Ten Commandments	2,500,000	1923
42nd Street	2,250,000	1933
Gold Diggers of Broadway	2,250,000	1929
Grand Hotel	2,250,000	1932
I'm No Angel	2,250,000	1933
Little Women	2,250,000	1933

In an attempt to justify putting out so many pictures that deal with illicit love, sex and crime, motion picture producers have asserted that these are the kind of pictures that bring the largest box office returns, that good, clean pictures do not pay and therefore for business reasons, the producers are compelled to put out these undesirable pictures.

This claim has been widely disputed. All in all and in the long run it is claimed the high grade, clean, wholesome films bring the largest financial returns. This claim appears to be substantiated by a list of "All Time Best Seller Films" which appears in the Motion Picture Herald of July 7, 1934. The list contains the names of 73 pictures, the rental of each to the producer (not the box office receipts) and the year of release. The rental of these pictures varied from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. Those familiar with motion pictures would recognize the vast majority of these as being clean pictures. We give the first twenty in this list, the rental of the highest being $5,000,000 and the lowest $2,250,000. With the exception of two or three, it will be recognized that these are high grade pictures to whose moral tone no one will take exception. Note that "Little Women," one of the cleanest pictures ever produced although released as late as December of last year has already brought the producers in rentals $2,250,000.

While there are some bad pictures that pay there is evidence that many more do not. P. S. Harrison has an intimate knowledge of the motion picture business. For ten years he was owner of a movie theater. Later he was a reviewer for Motion Picture News and since 1918 he has been editor and publisher of Harrison Reports, a weekly paper of high standing noted for its reviews of screen pictures free from the influence of advertising. In the May 20, 1933 issue of this paper he cites a large number of bad pictures founded on "sex themes" starring famous actors and actresses, expensively produced (they cost anywhere from $400,000 to $1,000,000) and well advertised which were financial failures. Among these were "An American Tragedy" (the best advertised picture he had known) loss several hundred thousand dollars; "Sky Scraper Souls" (from production point of view one of the finest ever produced, based on a boldly sex theme) loss more than $500,000; "Rain" (showing a missionary capitulating to his sexual desires) loss a fortune, perhaps $400,000.

Mr. Harrison concludes with the statement "In fact, for every sex picture that has made a success I can show ten that have made a failure."

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

WINONA LAKE, INDIANA

A successful series of 21 addresses by nine speakers was held at this middle west Chautauqua beginning July 23rd and concluding August 13th. All of these addresses except one were given as part of the summer assembly program of Winona. The address given on August 13th was on the Bible Conference program, the subject being "The Sabbath in American Life" and the speaker Dr. R. H. Martin, President of The National Reform Association.

The daily addresses for five days of each of the first two weeks were at 10:30 in the morning. The Christian Citizenship Conference of five days with two addresses daily at 10:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. was held on the third week.

Dr. Martin opened the program the first week, speaking on the following subjects: "Rethinking the Sabbath," "Sunday Blue Laws," "The Menace of the Movies," "The Metropolitan Press," and "Needed—Twentieth Century Prophets."

Dr. William Parsons followed the second week. Four of his addresses were on the general subject "The Coronation of Christ"—The World Struggle of Today in Relation to His Coronation; The Church's part in It; The Individual Christian Citizen's Part; and The Christian State's Part. So greatly were those who heard these messages edified and pleased with them that by vote they requested that they be published if possible. Dr. Parson's closing address was on how to meet the new situation regarding the liquor traffic. The substance of the program he submitted is found in this issue of The Christian Statesman under the title "Where Do We Go From Here?"

The addresses at the Christian Citizenship Conference were both able and practical. Nearly all of them were given by specialists on the subjects they discussed. The addresses of Prof. John Coleman, Ph.D., of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., on "Window Shopping for World Peace" and "The Decline of Democracy" were both informing and interesting. The addresses of Dr. Walter McCarroll of New York City on "The Churches and World Peace" and "The Churches and Economic Injustice" were thought provoking. Rev. Sam Boyle, until recently of Pittsburgh but now on his way to China to take up missionary work, gave reformers encouragement to "carry on" in his inspirational address on "The Vindication of God's Prophet"—(Isaiah). On request Dr. D. H. Elliott gave his message delivered a few days before as retiring Moderator of the Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church, entitled "New Wine in Old Bottles." J. Howell Atwood, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., who has made a special study of the negro problem, discussed the subject "The New Negro." Alonzo E. Wilson of the Business Men's Prohibition Research Foundation of Chicago, spoke on "What Shall We Do on the Liquor Question?" Both of these addresses were so up-to-date and informing that Winonans expressed their desire to have Dr. Atwood and Mr. Wilson back again. Prof. W. J. Coleman of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., gave a challenging address on "National Repentance" stressing this as the fundamental need of our nation today. The closing address was by Dr. Martin on "Crusading for Christ" in which he presented the distinctively Christian character of the message and work of The National Reform Association and stressed the importance of tying up all our reform efforts with the mighty power of the greatest of all personalities—Jesus Christ.

The cost of the above meetings The National Reform Association undertook to meet by taking offerings at a number of the sessions. The offerings this year, when the receipts from the sale of literature were included, were barely enough to meet the travelling expenses and hotel bills of speakers. Nor does this include a number of speakers who were at Winona attending other meetings. A debt of obligation is owed to all these speakers for their gratuitous service.

While the attendance at these meetings was not large—probably not more than 175 at any one meeting—many of those present were pastors or other Christian leaders in their communities so that the Association's efforts were well worth while.

MT. SEQUOYAH, ARKANSAS

This summer is not the first time representatives of The National Reform Association have spoken in Arkansas. Dr. W. S. Fleming of Chicago spent the greater part of a year there taking the lead in a successful state-wide campaign for legislation in the interest of the Bible in the public schools in 1929. Dr. A. C. Millar of Little Rock, Arkansas, was one of the state leaders in this campaign and since that time has been an honorary Vice-President of The National Reform Association. He invited the President of the Association to speak at Mt. Sequoyah last summer but he was unable to go. The invitation was renewed for this summer and accepted.

Dr. Millar is an outstanding leader in the M. E. Church, South, Editor of the Arkansas Methodist and President of the Western Methodist Assembly at Mt. Sequoyah, Fayetteville, Arkansas. To this beautiful place in northwestern Arkansas in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains some 1,800 feet above sea level each summer gather pastors, leaders of young people and other groups of the seven conferences of the M. E. Church, South, west of the Mississippi River. Dr. Martin spent the last three days of July there, going from and returning to, Winona Lake. He preached the sermon at the opening of the conference on Sabbath morning on "First Things First." On Monday and Tuesday he spoke on the Sabbath at the eleven o'clock hour and addressed about 100 girls who came in to spend a week at the assembly on this same subject. He also conducted two conferences while there on the Sabbath and other reforms. Appreciation of his addresses was expressed both publicly and privately and Dr. Millar expressed the desire to have him return next year as an instructor in the ten day pastors' conference.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

An oratorical contest on the subject of "The Sabbath" was a feature of the national convention of the young people of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held at Winona Lake, Indiana, August 3rd to 12th and attended by nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States. To stimulate interest in the study of this subject The National Reform Association had offered $30.00 in prizes for the three best orations in this contest. This amount was secured from a number of individuals in the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The following persons participated in the finals in this contest: Wycliffe McCracken, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Lester Kilpatrick, Morning Sun, Iowa; Robert McClurkin, Lisbon, N. Y.; Jean Edgar, Eskridge, Kansas and Garrett Blair, Parnassus, Pa. The orations were all of a high order. The first prize of $15.00 was awarded to Mr. McClurkin; the second of $10.00 to Mr. Blair and the third of $5.00 to Mr. Kilpatrick. The judges were Prof. J. R. Withrow of the University of Ohio at Columbus, Rev. F. D. Frazer, Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Margaret Gill of Philadelphia.

The Christian Statesman extends sincere sympathy to Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard in the sorrow that has come to her in the death of her daughter, Helene Handin, which occurred on Saturday evening, August 4th. We have no doubt her many Christian Statesman and National Reform friends will want to express their sympathy personally. She can be reached at 2256 Cambridge St., Los Angeles, California, where her daughter sometime previous to her passing had been living with Mrs. Shepard.

I Was A Pagan

E. A. Crooks, D.D.

This arresting sentence is the title of a recent book. The author is V. C. Kitchen. The book is the story of his own life. He is an advertising expert. He had built up a successful business in his field.

A pagan is a man who follows false gods. He applies this name to himself because his life was devoted to mistaken ends. He loved money, power, place, pleasure, self-gratification, and the applause of men. These were his gods. He could not get along without tobacco and alcohol. He was immoral. He frankly calls himself a pagan.

He had reached early middle life. He was successful in the business world. He was giving free reign to his own impulses. Yet he was dissatisfied. He knew that he was not right with God. He was not at peace with himself.

At this juncture something happened that changed his entire life. He was invited by an Oxford Group man to attend one of their week-end house parties. The novelty of a religious affair of this sort appealed to him. He and his two companions fortified their courage for this unusual venture by a generous use of liquor.

This week-end house party was held in a first class hotel. Here he met men and women from the successful walks of life. There was delightful companionship. They talked of their religious experiences with the same freedom and confidence that characterized their conversation about other things. It was just as real to them as other experiences. There was no assuming of a pious attitude. There was no cant. He came away profoundly impressed that these people had something he did not have and something that he greatly needed.

Soon afterward he attended a second house party. This time he was accompanied by his wife. This time they both found Jesus Christ and surrendered their lives to Him. Mr. Kitchen ceased to be a pagan and became a Christian.

The Oxford people call conversion "change". The life of this man was completely changed. He got rid of his evil habits. Even the desire for these sinful indulgences disappeared. He and his wife built for themselves and their children a new home life. Their social environment was changed. He corrected certain practices in his business life. He brought it into harmony with his new life.

One of the most interesting things in this story is the thorough going way Mr. Kitchen carries his Christian thinking out into the political field. He declares that it is futile to attempt to build society around any center but Jesus Christ. He says that political science should teach the sovereignty of God as the basis of good government. Quoting Lincoln's Gettysburg speech he says that "a new birth under God" for the nation is the remedy for greed of power and gain. Referring to cooperation as a means of restoring prosperity he says that the only kind that can bring it is cooperation with Jesus Christ. A nation, like a stream, "cannot rise higher than its source". If God is shut out of politics, purposely, or by mistake, corrupt human desire will dominate. He goes on to say that the remedy for the ills of this, and every other nation, is the setting up of a theocracy, i.e., a God-appointed government, a God-guided leadership, and a God-guided following all the way down the line.

It is gratifying indeed to see a man with Mr. Kitchen's background making such a thorough going application of Christianity to the entire equation of life.

Where Do We Go From Here?

(Continued from page 3)

8. We should organize a new political party pledged to the principle of "constitutional protection". I should like to have it called "The Constitutional Party" and devoted to the maintenance of the form of government outlined in the Constitution and the development of it to meet the needs of present day America. The inter-party method has blown up. The wets with their world wealth can work that better than we can. Political drys should have had their day. We need a party that from time to time can purge itself of that sort of cattle.

Work along these lines for fifteen years ought to bring results.

Cameron Ralston

In June, Cameron Ralston of our Association's staff was elected to the position of Director of Religious Activities of Washington and Jefferson College by the Board of Directors of this institution. After due deliberation he decided to accept the position and accordingly presented his resignation to the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association. With expressions of regret and appreciation of his services, the Board accepted his resignation.

Mr. Ralston has removed with his family to Washington, Pa., where the college is located and where he assumed the duties of his new position August 15th.

Mr. Ralston began work with our Association in August, 1932, and later was chosen Director of the Association's field work. His dynamic personality, his broad vision, his wide knowledge of life as it is lived, his high ideals and his ability in presenting his messages in a forceful and winning way, especially to young people combined to make his work upon the platform unusually effective. He also excelled in open forum discussions.

While with the Association he reached not only thousands but hundreds of thousands of young people from the platform and in institutes and open forums definitely influencing them for good. In fact it was his exceptional ability in addressing students and in dealing with them that led to his election to this new position. Last spring he spent three days at Washington and Jefferson where he addressed the student body, groups of students and held conferences with individual students. Concerning this three days' work President Ralph Cooper Hutchinson wrote us:

"Mr. Ralston did the finest job of moral inspiration and leadership that has been done on this campus in many years. He has infinitely inspired and enriched the lives of the students here."

We are sorry to lose Mr. Ralston as a regular member of our staff but congratulate him on his new position. Our best wishes and prayers follow him in this new field of great opportunity for service of the Master. Mr. Ralston assures us that he will still retain his interest in our Association and its work and we are glad to announce that he will still be available for a limited number of addresses under our auspices as his college work will permit.

Liquor Lawlessness

Alonzo E. Wilson
American Business Men's Research Foundation, Chicago

Liquor lawlessness, was the major provocation of putting the 18th amendment into the Federal Constitution.

Everywhere the liquor traffic and the liquor trade press are now boldly assailing and recklessly advocating nullification of every legal curb they choose to oppose, which have been adopted by the city, state and national administrations under the new regime.

The latest and most vivid picture of this open revolt against every current statute and ordinance intended to assure even a modicum of decency, is revealed in startling and authoritative fashion in the official report of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, submitted to a mid-summer meeting of its Board of Directors by Jessie F. Binford, Executive Director. This organization for more than thirty years has been regarded as one of the most important agencies in social welfare in the City of Chicago.

The Roll of Law Defiance

Detailing the evidence secured by its accredited investigators, the Juvenile Protective Association reports rampant defiance of laws and of even the unwritten rules of common decency in the following regards. (All quotations that follow are verbatim from the report of the Juvenile Protective Association.)

"Never Close!"

1. Chicago closing hours for taverns—1:00 A.M. week days; 2:00 A.M. Saturday nights:

"Taverns all over Chicago do not obey closing ordinance; 'A negro stands out in front of a tavern on the south side and boldly tells the passers-by that the tavern will be open all night long. One tavern on the North Side gets its biggest crowd from 3:00 to 5:00 in the morning. Men and women carouse in these taverns in the late hours of the night after the law says they must close."

How Minors, Drunkards Are "Protected"!

2. An Illinois law says: "Liquor dispensers shall not sell intoxicating liquor to minors or to intoxicated persons":

"This law, Article 6, Section 12, is continually violated in the taverns in Chicago . . . Time after time our investigators have seen tavern operators sell intoxicating liquor to persons in the last stages of intoxication . . . Investigation reveals liquor sold to children under ten years of age, in Chicago . . ."

Bar Maids

3. Using young girls as bar-maid "hostesses":

"The duty of these girls is to visit at the tables of the men and get them to buy more liquor than they otherwise would. These girls always order the most expensive drinks for which the man has to pay . . ."

Brothels Re-open!

4. "Many of these hostesses make dates with the man patrons for after closing hours, and go to the hotel rooms or apartments with the men, or the men go to their apartments or rooms. On the South Side in the negro belt, common street-walking prostitutes have found the tavern a convenient place where they can go in and make dates with the men patrons. In some instances, the bartenders in these southside resorts will make the appointments for the patrons and the prostitutes. In some North Clark Street resorts some one about the place will guide the patrons to a convenient house of prostitution."

Children "Entertain"!

5. Despite promises of Police Commissioner, the Association's investigators still report the use of children as entertainers in saloons and taverns—"in one recently at two o'clock in the morning."

Liquor Floods Dance Halls!

6. All pre-war restrictions against the sale of liquor in public dance halls have been abolished. "Taverns and saloons are applying for Dance Hall Licenses, and the Dancing Halls and Schools can sell liquor by getting a license."

"The screen is an educator of youth, a moulder of thought at the most impressionable age. It is establishing today the moral standards of the future. The screen is truly not for children alone, but it is as much for the young and innocent as it is for the mature and the judicious. The screen, therefore, has a responsibility almost as great as that of the churches and the schools. It has an obligation to society as great as theirs.

It has been faithless to its responsibility, indifferent to its obligation and it is incurring today the penalty of its negligence and faithlessness."

William Randolph Hurst.

Since Repeal Death Rides the Highways

(*Continued from page 2*)

gave each of them a large drink. Shelters then drove to Kohler's house where Miss Coleman alighted. Kohler came to the door and appeared annoyed. Shelters backed out of the driveway into the road. The men searched for Miss Coleman and found her in the road. Believing she was merely intoxicated, they drove her around to revive her and then took her to the Presbyterian Hospital where a pump could be applied to her abdomen. At the hospital it was found Miss Coleman was dead, her neck broken and her skull fractured.

Shelters said if his car hit her he was unaware of it.

Michigan City News
June 5, 1933.

Frank Hall, 24 years old, truck driver from Kalamazoo, Mich., was facing charges of driving while intoxicated at Valparaiso today following an accident Saturday night.

Hall had parked his truck headed east directly on the highway with no parking lights around it whatsoever and was struck in the rear by a car driven by Mrs. Louis Joers, 40 years old, of Rural Route 1 on the West Dunes.

Hall was found sleeping in the cab of his truck in a drunken condition and was brought to the local station. He was too drunk to be removed to Valparaiso until this morning.

Mrs. Joers sustained severe cuts about the chin, head and chest and on the left leg and also bad bruises about the body.

News Tribune, Beaver Falls, Pa.
August 16th, 1934.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 16. Four children were killed last night when an automobile driven by Floyd Crossley, 38, ran into a crowd of five children as they walked along a highway near here.

The dead are two pairs of sisters: Nancy and Louise Lindsay, aged 3 and 8, and Bernice and Dolores Uber, aged 5 and 6.

A police surgeon who examined Crossley after the accident said he was intoxicated. He is being held on a charge of intoxication and suspicion.

The children were walking along the left side of the road as Crossley's car suddenly rounded a curve and crashed into the group. The police report said one of the children was carried almost a mile on the car's bumper before Crossley stopped.